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THOMAS F. BERGERT, ESQUIRE  
WILLIAMS MULLEN  
8270 GREENSBORO DRIVE  
SUITE 700  
MCLEAN, VA 22102

EXAMINER

IQBAL, KHAWAR

ART UNIT

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/690,213

Applicant(s)

MAMDANI ET AL.

Examiner

Khawar Iqbal

Art Unit

2686

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____.  |

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

2. Claims 1-25,30,34-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as unpatentable by Hymel et al (WO 00/03328).

3. Regarding claim 1 Hymel et al teaches a method for facilitating a wireless transaction (abstract, figs. 2,3,7 and 10) comprising:

receiving, by a wireless communication device, a first transaction code representative of a transacted-for good or service (page 2, lines 1-9, page 3, lines 33-36, page 4, lines 19-20, page 10, lines 14-19); and

displaying the first transaction code on a visual display of the wireless communication device (page 4, lines 3-5, see above).

Regarding claim 2 Hymel et al teaches wherein receiving the first transaction code includes receiving a first optically scannable transaction code (page 4, lines 5-15, page 6, lines 11-15 fig.2).

Regarding claim 3 Hymel et al teaches wherein receiving the first optically scannable transaction code includes receiving a first transaction barcode (page 4, lines 3-15, page 6, lines 11-15 fig.2, 3).

Regarding claim 4 Hymel et al teaches further comprising: optically scanning the first transaction code from the visual display of the wireless communication device (page 4, lines 3-15, page 6, lines 11-15 fig.2, 3).

Regarding claim 5 Hymel et al teaches communicating the first transaction code from a transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device (page 4 lines 3-5).

Regarding claims 6-8 Hymel et al teaches wherein communicating the first transaction code includes communicating the first transaction code directly from the transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device (page 6, lines 11-36).

Regarding claim 9 Hymel et al teaches further comprising: verifying the first transaction code in response to scanning the transaction code (page 10, lines 1-20).

Regarding claim 10 Hymel et al teaches wherein verifying the first transaction code includes communicating a decoded representation of the first transaction code from a transaction fulfillment system of a transaction apparatus to a transaction management system of the transaction apparatus (page 10, lines 16-25).

Regarding claim 11 Hymel et al teaches receiving, by the wireless communication device, a second transaction code after verifying the first transaction code (page 7, lines 7-32, page 8, line 26, page 9, line 10).

Regarding claim 12 Hymel et al teaches wherein receiving the second transaction code includes receiving a second optically scannable transaction code (page 8, line 26, page 9, line 10 page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claim 13 Hymel et al teaches wherein receiving the second optically scannable transaction code includes receiving a second transaction barcode (page 7, lines 7-32, page 8, line 26, page 9, line 10).

Regarding claim 14 Hymel et al teaches communicating the second transaction code from a transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device (page 8, line 26, page 9, line 10, page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claim 15 Hymel et al teaches communicating the second transaction code includes communicating the second transaction code directly from the transaction apparatus to the wireless device (page 8, line 26, page 9, line 10, page 7, lines 7-32)

Regarding claim 16 Hymel et al teaches wherein communicating the second transaction code directly from the transaction apparatus includes communicating the second transaction code from a radio transceiver of the transaction apparatus to a radio transceiver of the wireless communication device (page 7, lines 7-32, page 8, line 26, page 8, line 10).

Regarding claim 17 Hymel et al teaches wherein communicating the second transaction code from the radio transceiver of the transaction apparatus includes communicating the second transaction code from a transaction fulfillment system of the transaction apparatus (page 8, line 26, page 8, line 10, page 12, lines 1-12 page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claim 18 Hymel et al teaches, further comprising: optically scanning the second transaction code from the visual display of the wireless communication device; verifying the second transaction code; and receiving, by the wireless

communication device, a transaction fulfillment message (page 8, line 26, page 8, line 10, page 12, lines 1-12 page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claim 19 Hymel et al teaches further comprising: communicating the transaction fulfillment message from a transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device (page 12, lines 1-12 page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claim 20 Hymel et al teaches where communicating the transaction fulfillment message includes communicating the transaction fulfillment message directly from the transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device (page 12, lines 1-12 page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claim 21 Hymel et al teaches wherein communicating the transaction fulfillment message directly from the transaction apparatus includes communicating the transaction fulfillment message from a radio transceiver of the transaction apparatus to a radio transceiver of the wireless communication device (page 12, lines 1-12 page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claim 22 Hymel et al teaches wherein communicating the transaction fulfillment message from the radio transceiver of the transaction apparatus includes communicating the transaction fulfillment message from a transaction fulfillment system of the transaction apparatus (page 12, lines 1-12 page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claim 23 Hymel et al teaches wherein verifying the second transaction code includes communicating a decoded representation of the second transaction code from a transaction fulfillment system of a transaction apparatus to a transaction

management system of the transaction apparatus (page 12, lines 1-12 page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claims 24-25 Hymel et al teaches receiving, at a transaction apparatus, a transaction request from a transaction requester; verifying an identity of the transaction requester, and communicating the first transaction code from the transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device after verifying the identity of the transaction requester and wherein receiving the transaction request includes receiving the transaction request from the wireless communication device of the transaction requester (page 7, line 30-page 8, line 9, page 10, lines 5-13 and 20-25).

Regarding claim 30 Hymel et al teaches a system for facilitating a wireless transaction (abstract, figs. 3,7,10), comprising:

a wireless communication device capable of (fig.1, fig. 7, device 10, fig. 10, device 10):

receiving a transaction code (page 3, lines 33-36, page 4, lines 19-20); and

displaying the transaction code on a visual display of the wireless communication device (page 4, lines 5-10); and

a transaction apparatus capable of: receiving a request to transact for a particular product from a transaction requester (page 2, lines 1-9, page 4, lines 19-20, page 12, line 33-page 13, line 5, page 13 lines 29-37, page 14, line 3-37);

verifying an identity of the transaction requester, communicating a transaction code to the wireless communication device base on the request to transact (page. 4, lines 5-15,page 6, lines 11-15, see above); and

optically scanning the transaction code from the visual display of the wireless communication device (page 6, lines 1-10 and 25-35 and see above).

Regarding claims 34-39 and 49 Hymel et al teaches wherein the transaction apparatus is coupled to a telecommunication network system for enabling communication with the wireless communication device (fig. 7, 10), wherein the transaction apparatus is coupled to a telecommunication network system for enabling communication with the wireless communication device and wherein the transaction apparatus is coupled to the telecommunication network through a computer network system (page 6, lines 23-36, page 12, line 33-page 13, line 5, page 13 lines 29-37, page 14, line 3-37).

Regarding claims 40-44 Hymel et al teaches wherein the transaction apparatus includes a code scanning device for optically scanning the transaction code, wherein the code scanning device includes a bar code reader and wherein the transaction apparatus and the wireless communication device each include a radio transceiver for enabling, communication directly between the wireless communication device and the transaction apparatus (page 9 line 32-page 10, line 25, see above).

As to claim 47 it is considered the claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 1.

As to claim 48 it is considered the claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 30.



***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 26-29,31-33 and 45 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ulvinen et al (6393305) and further in view of Hymel et al (WO 00/03328).

6. Regarding claims 26-29,31-33,45,45 and 50 Ulvinen et al teaches a method for facilitating a wireless transaction, comprising (abstract, fig. 3):

communicating a transaction request from a wireless communication device to a transaction apparatus (col.4, lines 55-67);

communicating a spoken authentication code from the wireless communication device to the transaction apparatus (col.2, lines 31-44);

authenticating the spoken authentication code (abstract); receiving, by the wireless communication device (col. 6, lines 38-47), a transaction code after authenticating the spoken authentication code (col.5, lines 1-28, fig. 3). Ulvinen et al does not specifically teach displaying the transaction code on a visual display of the wireless communication device; and optically scanning the transaction code from the visual display of the wireless communication device. In an analogous art, Hymel et al teaches displaying the transaction code on a visual display of the wireless

communication device (page 14, lines 3-13), said transaction cod being representative of transacted for good or service (page 2, lines 1-9, page 4, lines 19-20; and optically scanning the transaction code from the visual display of the wireless communication device (page 14, lines 23-37). The user information is displayed on the selective call receiver such that it can be read. The barcode is received by the selective call receiver in the form of a transmitted message. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Ulvinen et al by specifically adding a code display on the wireless device and optically scanned it for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of communication system and providing demographic information and to redeem code for users of selective call receiver as taught by Hymel et al.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 1-15-04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The examiner has thoroughly reviewed applicant argument but firmly believes the cited references to reasonably and properly meets the claimed limitations (amendment). Applicant argues that Hymel et al does not teach a first transaction code representative of a transacted-for good or service. Hymel et al teaches the user's SCR stores information about the user, and that information is displayed in bar code format, where the user desires to redeem a code, such as in a store where purchased items are paid for. A bar code scanner located at the point-of sale reads the user information

displayed by the SCR, thereby enabling the sponsor of the redeemed coupon to learn demographic information, including buying habits, about the person who redeemed the coupon. This allows the coupon's sponsor to adapt his marketing plans to actual consumer preferences, and to send, to the SCR user, coupons that the user is likely to want. In the case of affinity card emulation, the information about the user can be as simple as a unique identification number, which the store's computer cross-references to the user's identity and buying habits, which have been collected and stored from previous shopping trips to the store (page 4, lines 3-15). It is also possible to send to SCRs code that can be used to purchase products or services at reduced prices. When the user reaches a point-of-sale 154, he causes the SCR to display, in bar code format, each coupon that he intends to redeem (step 156). A scanner 157, preferably located at the point-of-sale, reads the bar-coded coupons displayed by the SCR, chooses to accept or not accept a coupon that has been used previously, and applies; any applicable discount to the purchases made by the user (step 158) (page 10, lines 14-19).

## Conclusion

1. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khawar Iqbal whose telephone number is 703-306-3015. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, MARSHA D BANK-HAROLD can be reached on 703-305-4379. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

*Marsha D Banks-Harold*  
MARSHA D. BANKS-HAROLD  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

Khawar Iqbal  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2686

